

## H. RES. 41

*Resolved*, That the following named Members, be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives:

Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut, Chairman; Mr. Bunning; Mr. Goss; Mr. Hobson; and Mr. Schiff.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 42) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 42

*Resolved*, That the following named Members, be, and they are hereby elected to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives:

Mr. McDermott; Mr. Cardin; Ms. Pelosi; Mr. Borski; and Mr. Sawyer.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

#### LET US STRESS CRIME PREVENTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, the one thing that the Thirteen Colonies knew was that we were all in this together. One of the things that my constituents in the 18th Congressional District of Texas have asked is that I would come to this office and deliberate, cooperate, and consider the concerns of the Nation, but most of all represent them.

I hope that we will have an opportunity to deliberate and consider as we look toward H.R. 3, the take-back-your-streets bill that offers to the American people the suggestion of going forward, but actually it takes us back.

The 1994 bipartisan crime bill spoke to all of the people of America. It provided dollars for law enforcement, some \$13 billion, it answered the questions for overcrowded prisons by providing for \$9.8 billion and, yes, for the first time historically we committed to prevention. We recognized that we are in this together—hamlets and towns and cities and counties and States.

Rennie Click, the chief of police of Dallas, TX, recognized it when he testi-

fied how extensively he supports law enforcement, support of police but he realizes how important it is to address the social needs of those who perpetrate crime. And at the same time the chief of police from the city of Houston, Chief Nuchia, indicated that he is a strong advocate of law and order, like all of us, like I am, and he believed that we must protect ourselves like I had to do as a council member working with local law enforcement, as a former judge. But he was convinced that we could not arrest ourselves out of this situation. It was his belief that adequately funded community-based programs are an important component of the American goal of achieving a healthier, safer society.

What is wrong with prevention? What is wrong with supporting boys clubs and girls clubs? What is wrong with acknowledging the importance of in-school and after-school programs, acknowledging that there are latch-key children who are subject to abuse and or subject to inspiration by others that would not follow the way of law-abiding citizens?

One of our witnesses indicated that most people living in our communities are law-abiding and work every day to help assist the community to stay on a straight-and-narrow track. But yet, now we have a bill that wants to take away the prevention dollars, when a bipartisan Congress put together a package that talks about cops on the streets. No more in this new bill. It talked about prisons, it talked about prevention. No more in this new crime bill.

It is interesting that we would all support prenatal care, immunization, which has helped our children and helped this Nation be a healthier nation. We even joined Nancy Reagan and said, "Just say no to drugs" and there are so many youngsters who can talk about that, but live it every day because the message was pounded in. And how many of us grew up with Smoky Bear? "Only you can prevent forest fires," so we know what not to do in our Nation's precious forests.

But yet do we treat crime differently? We do not want to prevent? We throw the baby out with the bathwater.

I simply ask the Nation to deliberate and consider that we are all in this together, that we are all crimefighters. But if we are going to go into the 21st century, we must focus on the prevention to be able to make this community, for police officers and sheriffs and constables and citizens and children and the elderly and all the towns and hamlets and counties and States and yes, our cities, to make them a safer place, we must have prevention. We must continue to go forward.

Let us go forward and enhance what we are doing. Reaffirm the omnibus crime bill of 1994. Let us have prevention.

#### COMMENTARY ON HOUSE PROCEEDINGS OF THIS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, the gentleman from Florida attempted to give a 1-minute speech in regard to the book deal of the Speaker of the House. During that speech, the gentleman was interrupted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania who asked that her words be taken down, the last two paragraphs of that 1-minute speech.

Following that taking down, the Chair at the time, the gentleman in the chair from Florida, ruled that the words were out of order and that they should be stricken.

Following that discourse, the following day in regard to that ruling, the Chair in its ruling on Thursday morning, the gentleman from California who was in the chair at the time, acting as Speaker pro tem, said:

The Chair must reiterate that the principles of decorum in debate relied on by the Chair yesterday with respect to words taken down are not new to the 104th Congress.

Then it goes on, during that, which we can all find in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where the Chair says:

On occasion, however, the Chair has announced general standards of proper reference to Members, as was the case on June 15, 1988.

□ 1600

There, in response to a series of 1-minute speeches and special order debates focusing on the conduct of the Speaker as the subject of an ethical complaint and on the motives of the Member who filed the complaint, the Chair states as follows:

Thus, the Chair would caution all Members not to use the 1-minute period or special orders, as has already happened, to discuss the conduct of Members of the House in a way that inevitably engages in personalities.

But the Chair did not rule in that ruling on that date that such language was not in order but cautioned the Members.

Then the Chair continuing on Thursday, the gentleman from California, stated that:

Third, longstanding precedents of the House provide that the stricture against personalities has been enforced collaterally with respect to criticism of the Speaker even when intervening debate has occurred. This separate treatment is recorded in volume II of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248.

I have reviewed that, Mr. Speaker. At a later time I will ask that that be part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my comments.

Then the acting Speaker pro tempore continued on Thursday:

Finally, a complaint against the conduct of the Speaker is presented directly for the action of the House and not by way of debate on other matters. As Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine explained in 1897, criticism of